

# New Social Variables and Their Relationship to Women's Commission of Crime

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## **Abstract**

*The paper dealt with the issue of the new social variables and their relationship to women's attitude towards crime, and it aimed to know the nature and type of contemporary social variables and how this affected the push of women to crime. Crime and the development of digital means and technologies resulted in the difficulty of detecting and tracking the perpetrators, and it was explained through the study the tendency of women to crime, which the technical means contributed to its commission and what was newly called electronic and digital crimes. In its methodological aspect, the paper was used to describe and analyze social variables and their impact on women's commission of crime in particular, and the study reached a number of results. The pattern and form of the crime changed according to contemporary changes and its dependence on the technical and computer offenders. The study showed the difficulty of discovering crimes of a technical nature, as well as prosecuting their perpetrators. The development of crimes into intercontinental crimes, which increased their rates. The need for security and police agencies to keep up with the new crimes and know how to deal with them and control them. Establishing high-tech electronic monitoring so that all suspicious movements are monitored, tracked technically, and reduced.*

**Keywords:** Social Variables, New Crimes

## **INTRODUCTION**

The study of crime has occupied a large share of the interest of many countries since ancient times and in recent years in particular, especially with the increase in crime rates and the change in their forms and methods, and crimes have become electronic and digital in nature.

Looking at women's crimes, we find that their rates are relatively low compared to men's crime rates, especially at the level of Arab and African countries, perhaps due to the specificity of Arab and African societies as conservative societies, but the rates of women committing crimes have increased recently, the most prominent of which are moral and electronic crimes, drug smuggling and abuse, and some women joining terrorist organizations as one of the manifestations of new crimes among women, murder, theft and other crimes.

This paper seeks to shed light on the new variables at the level of social media, media, globalization and others, which have contributed to the increase in the rate of women's crimes regardless of the type of crime.

## **Importance of the Study**

The importance of the paper is due to its association with an attempt to uncover emerging crimes and the most important factors that led women to commit them. Accordingly, the scientific and practical importance of the research is represented in the following:

## **Scientific Importance**

-The importance of the paper is highlighted in its treatment of a topic of local and global interest, as reflected by social issues related to women's crimes.

-This study can provide an important database and scientific reference and a contribution to the scientific library, and researchers and those interested in the field of crime can benefit from it.

-The importance of the study stems from the importance of the segment it targets, which is women.

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-The importance of the study also lies in focusing on emerging variables and their relationship to women committing crimes.

### **Practical Importance**

-It is expected that this study will produce important results that clarify the emerging variables that led women to commit crimes.

-An attempt to benefit from the results, recommendations and proposals reached by the paper and benefit relevant parties such as penal institutions and others.

### **The problem of the Paper**

Women are experiencing several new social variables such as the electronic revolution and the resulting spread of the use of social networking sites and the emergence of a number of crimes associated with it such as electronic blackmail, as well as the relative liberation of women and the resulting globalization of the relative liberation of Arab women from the social restrictions that were imposed on them and their openness in a relatively uncontrolled manner and the social change that occurred helped facilitate access to crime, and this change was also accompanied by a development in work systems where women's jobs were previously in education and the medical field and limited women's jobs, but they have become practicing most professions, and despite the positivity of that, it has contributed relatively to their commission of some crimes of a new qualitative nature in the field of women's work and their use of the field of electronic commerce. Their lack of familiarity with the legal culture specific to labor legislation and laws may be a reason for their commission of electronic crimes such as fraud, deception, and financial crimes, especially with the flourishing of electronic commerce and others. With reference to the above, the problem of the paper is summarized in identifying the emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes.

### **Study Objectives**

The paper seeks to achieve a main objective represented in identifying the emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes. Sub-objectives branch out from that objective, which are:

- Knowing the types of emerging crimes.
- Identifying the emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes.

### **Study Questions**

The paper seeks to answer the following main question: What are the emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes? Sub-questions branch out from that question, which are:

- What are the types of emerging crimes?
- What are the emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes.

### **Study Concepts**

A/ Variables:

A- "The term "variable" refers to any quantity that changes or any distinctive characteristic that can be measured, and it is used for everything that is intended to be studied in social research." (Ghaith, 1989, p. 506)

The variable refers to a specific characteristic, which deals with many situations, values, or characteristics, and statistics that researchers collect to represent something, a characteristic, a trait, an element, an individual, or a number of individuals, where the word "variable" can refer to a specific concept, which is defined procedurally in terms of research procedures, is measured quantitatively or described qualitatively because it has the same value, degree, or level for all individuals. (Khader, 299, 1434.)

In sociology, the things that are to be studied in social research are called variables. A variable, as its name suggests, is something that is not constant. In other words, crime in social research is considered a variable, and there are three types of variables: the first is called independent, the other is dependent, and the third is an intermediary variable.

(The World Wide Web - Abdul Aziz Al-Kaltham, incorrect diagnosis and the relationship between it and other variables - Social Forum [www.socialar.com](http://www.socialar.com)).

Third: Operational definition:

Variables mean external factors related to the environment surrounding women and affecting their behavior and actions. They do not only include material aspects, but also include moral aspects such as culture, education, and prevailing ideas that can lead to deviation and crime.

The variable here refers to the quantitative or qualitative difference between the old and the new during a specific period of time. The word society is added, and it becomes "social variables": . They are social variables, in both the material culture and the moral culture of individuals and groups and new patterns of relationships and roles.

Second: The New:

First: The linguistic meaning:

New: (noun) ° The passive participle of the verb to innovate

° A new invention: new

° New speech: not prevalent before, innovative, innovated

° A new term: a new term, meaning it was not in circulation before. (Omar, 2008, p. 1544)

Second: The technical concept:

"Different types of unknown behaviors, in which advanced technology is used that contributes to the criminal process, and its commission or spread results in harm and Harm to society.

In light of the increase in individuals' aspirations and the occurrence of profound radical changes in their lifestyle and human and social relations, urgent calls have emerged to address the negative effects resulting from the reality of these results resulting from the types of material and moral harm resulting from these modern variables and their penetration into contemporary societies, which, as much as they had positive aspects, have been reflected in one way or another on the crime and its nature and facilitated access to it." (Saleem, 2014, p. 122).

Third: Operational definition:

The newly introduced variables are means created by advanced technology and did not exist before, such as globalization and social networking sites at the present time and the media and others, which produced negatives that facilitated access to crime in terms of learning and method and helped in women's deviation and criminality.

The concept of criminal behavior:

First: The linguistic definition of crime:

It is taken from the source (crime) "and crime: is cutting, his crime is to criminalize him crime: meaning to cut him, and crime:

is aggression, sin, and the plural is crimes and crimes, so it is said that someone committed a crime: meaning he sinned." (Ibn Manzur, 1408, p. 445)

Allah Almighty said: (O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice. And do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is All-Aware of what you do (Surat Al-Ma'idah, verse 8).

That is, do not let hatred of a people lead you to attack them.

"The term 'crime' is used to refer to what is acquired through illegal means. It is said: He went out to commit a crime for his family: meaning he sought and schemed." "The meaning of crime in terms of language" refers to everything that is contrary to the truth, and thus you find a close connection between the linguistic meaning and what is mentioned in the Qur'an for this concept, as God Almighty has dedicated this article "crime" to describe actions that are not desirable in Sharia" (Yassin, 1413, p. 40).

Criminal Behavior = Criminal Behavior

Is any act or behavior that harms society and is directed against the public interest.

Or: It is any type of violation of the moral standards accepted by a certain society, and the law stipulates its violation.

Crime is defined as: Any act that violates a legal or regulatory rule established to control the behavior of the individual within society.

The idea of crime does not change in essence, but its form changes according to the source of orders and regulations. If the source of the ruling is religious, then the crime is religious, and if the source is moral, then the crime is moral. If social values are the source of the rules, then the crime is social. Finally, the crime is legal if it violates the law.

The social concept of crime:

Sociologists believe that crime is a social phenomenon and criminalization itself is the ruling that The group issues it on some types of behavior regardless of the text of the law. In this field, Jared Fallo classified between natural crime, which does not differ among groups in time and place due to its conflict with humanitarian principles and justice, such as crimes of assault on people and money. And artificial crime, which constitutes an assault on emotions that can be transformed, such as religious and national emotions. He considered the first to be included in the true meaning of crime and its analytical studies. Others estimate that crime is behavior that the state prohibits due to a basic necessity. (Al-Samaluti, 1983, p. 82) It is thus:

- It is considered a crime resulting from the group's legislation of some of the actions and behavior of its members, whether or not there is a legal penalty. This shows that the standard for integrity or lack thereof is social, not legal.

- It was also said that a crime is "any act that does not conform to the general sentiment of the group", or "any act that differs from the ideas and values prevalent in society".

### **Procedural definition of a Crime**

Any religiously or legally prohibited act committed by a woman, and she was sentenced by a judicial ruling, either as a prescribed punishment or as a discretionary punishment, and was imprisoned because of it.

The difference between deviation and crime:

Lies in the degree of society's reaction to the act. If members of society are content with complaining about the act or its perpetrator, or trying to advise him or stop it or take precautionary measures and treatment without applying punitive measures to prevent him from doing so, then the act is considered deviation but does not reach the level of criminalization.

As for the crime intended through this study, it is everything that Sharia or law stipulates as criminalizing from actions and sayings and makes an explicit punishment for it. As for deviant acts in their comprehensive meaning, they are acts that are subject in their definition to the continuous change in the customs and traditions of society

and are therefore relative acts that change with the change in the circumstances of time and place, but to a lesser degree in the concept of crime.

Crime in Islamic law:

The word crime is used to refer to committing any act that violates right and justice. The word “ijram” is derived from this word, and “ajramu” is a confirmation of the Almighty’s saying in the Holy Quran (Indeed, those who committed crimes used to laugh at those who believed) Verse (29) of Surat Al-Mutaffifin

A crime is doing something that is not approved of or condemned. Therefore, disobeying God and committing what He has forbidden is considered a crime. A crime is disobeying what God has commanded. Or it is committing a forbidden act that is punishable for doing it, or leaving an obligatory act that is punishable for leaving it.

### **The Method Used In The Study**

So the descriptive method aims to reach conclusions that contribute to understanding and developing reality and does not aim to describe phenomena or describe reality. "Obeidat, 1418, p. 224). Through this, this study was a descriptive analytical study that aims to identify the most important social and economic variables and factors that have emerged and the role of the media and social networking sites that played a role in women committing crimes.

### **PREVIOUS STUDIES**

A number of studies have addressed the various social factors and their relationship to women committing crimes, as follows:

The study (Al-Harbi, 2013) presented a review of the social, familial and societal factors associated with women committing crimes and returning to them. The study concluded that the low educational level of female inmates and parents, family disintegration, the system of customs and traditions and social stigma are among the most important factors that the study concluded.

In the study (Al-Sirat, 2013), which aimed to identify the demographic and social characteristics that lead to women committing murder, the study showed that the loss of parents, early marriage and weak economic status It played a role in women's tendency to crime.

In a study conducted by (Barko, 2007) which aimed to know the psychological and social characteristics of female criminals, the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are improper social upbringing, feelings of inferiority and frustration, and the inmates' belonging to broken families, among the most prominent results reached by the study on female inmates.

The study by (Al-Rabdi, 2004) aimed to identify the social factors associated with women's crimes, and the study revealed that the majority of female inmates' crimes were moral, and that bad company, their young age, and their lack of experience were among the most important findings of the study.

In the study by (Al-Samhari, 2004) which aimed to study the social characteristics of the families of deviant girls, it was found that the majority of female inmates were young in age, in addition to their dropping out of school before entering prison. In the study of Steerk (1996), which consisted of 30 women addicted to cocaine, it was explained that they started using it as an experiment and a desire to feel fun and at private parties with the encouragement of some of their friends, until they became addicted.

(Hardesty et al 1994) presented a study that included 70 women accused of murder in Oklahoma, USA, which indicated that most of them had been subjected to beatings and physical torture, and were also subjected to many emotional shocks during their childhood and adolescence before committing the crime and entering prison.

Definition of crime and its types:

Crime is a social phenomenon since the existence of humanity, and Claire pointed out that there is no comprehensive definition of crime because it is always changing, so the creation of new crimes is due to the organization of society, which varies in complexity constantly and results in new opportunities and methods to violate the law.

Crime varies according to place and time, factors, motives and circumstances leading to it. There are crimes against individuals such as assault and murder, crimes against property such as arson and theft, and political crimes such as practices aimed at undermining state security. There are crimes represented in disrupting social relations, customs, traditions, religious values and moral virtues, which are called moral crimes (Nashat, 2004, p. 12). In our current era, we face a new type of emerging and novel crime called electronic crime or information crimes. What is new in the world of crime is the mechanisms of criminal activities that change with the development and creativity of man. Therefore, criminal means have become a negative indicator of all social development and progress. Novel crime is not satisfied with violating the law, but does not hesitate to trade in human beings, trade in organs and other novel types of crime (Al-Omar, 2012, 35). Types of emerging crimes:

They are crimes related to contemporary social and economic variables that have produced specific crimes of a digital and electronic nature, mostly:

1) Crimes of a political nature, which are crimes:

- Terrorism (Terrorism and Piracy, Naif University, 2006, 35).
- Piracy (sea and air) (Ahmed, 1996, p. 61)
- Crimes against humanity (such as mass murder and genocide of some minorities and sects). Our current era is witnessing different forms of terrorism and terror crimes and the existence of terrorist organizations seeking to recruit women to achieve their plans willingly or unwillingly, as well as genocide for ethnic, racial and religious factors, as well as the detention of ships, oil tankers and goods in exchange for huge financial returns or facilities requested by pirates in exchange for their release.

2) Crimes of an economic nature:

- Illegal immigration in exchange for paying a financial compensation, and women have begun to participate in this type of immigration and sometimes take their children with them.
- Money laundering crimes, which have spread due to the increase in drug crimes and weapons sales crimes. Perhaps many studies indicate the high rates of drug crimes for women, whether as use or promotion and trade.
- Enslaving workers and exploiting them for hard work that contradicts human values and the most basic rights of workers.
- Arms trade, which has become popular due to the desire to own weapons without an official permit or in the case of countries with fragile security conditions and gangs, and in light of these conditions, such crimes increase.

3) Crimes of a moral nature:

- Underage marriage and many Arab and African societies still have such crimes despite the existence of laws prohibiting it, but sometimes the culture of societies overwhelms the side of the law and its application.
- Human organ trafficking.
- Human trafficking, abuse and sexual harassment of women, as well as the existence of prostitution crimes led by women's organizations are a variety of organized crimes, and therefore women are more likely to be involved in this type of crime than men due to objective factors related to the crime itself.
- Surrogacy crime (Abu Naama, 2000, p. 32) This type is associated with women in particular as a type of trade and illegal gain and is perhaps more prevalent in Western societies.

4) Crimes of a technical nature:

- Information crimes.
- Software theft and copying.
- Destruction of electronic sites.
- Cyber terrorism. It generally takes a new direction and new crimes that women have entered into, and perhaps most of them are crimes of photography, blackmail, and publishing, as well as pornographic sites and publishing what could lead to moral crimes for those who watch them. It can be said that this last type of crime is more related to the new types of crimes that have been created specifically for women.

Characteristics of new crimes:

1/ Use of the latest technologies:

New crimes are characterized by the fact that their criminals use the latest technologies in committing their crimes, as most of the new crimes after the modern technological explosion reflect the various facilities and opened up the fields for committing many of these crimes using advanced technology) (28) (Abu Naama, 2000, p. 134). These crimes mostly depend on the technologies that people live in, where the computer, for example, forms the basis of this new environment. Despite its discovery more than half a century ago, it has now become faster, more powerful, smaller in size, and less expensive, which has helped its technologies to spread widely (29) (Abu Naama, 2000, p. 135). Therefore, criminals seek to use these technologies and benefit from them extensively.

2/ New crimes that transcend time and place:

This feature refers to the types of these crimes that are characterized by:

They are freed from temporal specificities and their connection to a specific place, as they are committed in different social structures.

3/ Internationalization of the crime:

New crimes are a clear example of what is called the internationalization of crime. The criminal image associated with local social groups or cultures has acquired an international character (Al-Khalifa, 2008, p. 134). What can be said is that new crimes are crimes of an international nature that are committed from long distances. They are crimes that transcend political and geographical borders, and are not hindered by distance, nor are their perpetrators hindered by any borders on the political and geographical level.

4/ Multinational crimes:

The groups that commit new crimes, especially at the state level, have become multinational, which makes the responsibility of controlling and pursuing them outside the authority of the state and its legislation (Al-Bishri, 2005, p. 134). Women's criminality and their entry into global criminal organizations are present and they are recruited and sometimes they voluntarily join this type of crime.

5/ Difficulty in controlling them due to their need for international cooperation:

Most of these crimes share the absence of legal controls and social control mechanisms specific to combating these crimes at the local and international levels. This indicates the difficulty of controlling these crimes and punishing their perpetrators for several reasons:

- 1/ There may not be laws in some countries that criminalize these acts due to the lack of development of their laws and legislation to suit the seriousness of these crimes.
- 2/ The laws may not take on an international character.
- 3/ The absence of cooperation between countries may be an obstacle in controlling the perpetrators of these crimes.

6/ The increase in its cost and losses on the material and human levels:

It is very difficult to confront the problem of victims of emerging crimes and in programs formulated in the mid-eighties to help victims of crimes of a traditional nature and losses that could be estimated at that time (Fikri, 2015, p. 121). An example of this is the loss resulting from crimes of terrorism, illegal trade and drugs and the cost of emerging crimes and their losses produce emerging patterns of victims Patterns of Victimization in the twentieth century.

Characteristics of perpetrators of emerging crimes:

The picture has not become clear regarding the characteristics of perpetrators of emerging crimes due to the lack of studies and research related to the phenomenon as a whole on the one hand and due to the difficulty of understanding its true extent due to the large size of its undiscovered crimes on the other hand (33) <http://www.powells.com/biblio?show=1565920864>. The best classifications of modern criminals (Al-Shennawy, 2009, p. 44) are as follows:

Where criminals were classified into three categories:

- 1/ Professionals or intruders.
- 2/ Professional computer criminals.
- 3/ The spiteful (and some of them added a category of young people).

There are also other characteristics that distinguish the perpetrators of modern crimes, including:

- The criminal is specialized: as they differ from traditional criminals in that they commit a certain type of crime and do not go beyond it to other crimes (Afbfi, 2002, p. 161).
- Characterized by high intelligence and mental and intellectual ability
- The criminal is considered professional and is similar to white-collar criminals because of their high specializations and their great control over technical aspects. (Afifi, 2002, p. 45)
- The criminal returns to crime: He returns to committing other crimes in the field of computers based on the need to fill the gaps that helped in identifying them and bringing them to justice the first time, and this leads to a return to crime and in the end may end with bringing them to justice again. (Ghanem, 2000, p. 35)
- The criminal is socially adapted: They are normal people who are characterized by good social relations with others, and this exacerbates their danger in crime, and their danger increases if their social adaptation increases, thus we face a highly skilled criminal. (Khalil, 2012, p. 20).

Characteristics of victims of emerging crimes:

- The number of direct victims is constantly increasing
- The value of material and human losses is increasing
- The victims have no role in terrorist crimes
- The factors and reasons leading to sacrifice are not subject to theoretical or applied study
- It is difficult to compensate victims at the expense of the perpetrators because they are unknown and are not arrested.

The emerging social variables associated with women committing crimes: The causes and factors of social change are due to a number of factors that work as an integrated group in creating differences. These factors often fall within the scope of different levels of reality of a biological, psychological and social nature. Given that the modern era is characterized by complexity, there is a difference in the causes and importance of change depending on the circumstances and situations. This results in the occurrence of emerging social variables associated with women committing crimes. They are not only due to the causes of family disintegration, addiction to alcohol, a group of friends, dropping out of school, etc., but rather a group of interactive causes



that reflect the spirit of the advanced era, meaning that they are crimes that reflect the advanced methods of modern man's uses. We will present the causes that were formed to serve modern man in performing his specialized and social functions, then how they were employed and harnessed by criminals to serve their criminal activity, which are as follows:

#### 1/ Globalization:

Globalization is represented in the dominance of the global economy and the forces of science and technical modernity, and its goal is to eliminate politics in favor of the economy. In addition, it attempts to generalize a model that is different from the concept of citizenship and to limit the state's policy in following independent national policies and thus adopting consumption as a guide within the framework of culture.

One of the most prominent problems of social globalization is the invasion of people's privacy and terrorism. However, social imbalance does not depend on the status or position of the family in which the individual was born, as some individuals are able to acquire skills through hard work alone. The person with a distinguished and vital status is the individual who possesses talent regardless of his skin color, religious sect, or class descent. This is what makes the perpetrators of new crimes of an electronic nature not have social ties to their communities or families, which weakens the aspect of societal and family values, which may push them towards the path of crime. Satellite stations become one of the means of social control (Stone, 1991, p. 32), as deviants are not subject to family control methods that make them more disciplined, thus reducing the possibility of them entering the world of crime. Women were affected by the repercussions of globalization and the resulting weakness of social and family values and the opening of the door wide open through uncontrolled openness. Consequently, globalization, with its negative implicit values, contributed to Absolute liberation of women and their commission of crime.

#### 2/ Conspicuous consumption:

After the process of change reaches the end of its stage to begin a new stage, society is afflicted with a state of economic and social prosperity and prosperity, and individuals move from necessities to luxuries. Here, the phenomenon of stereotyped consumption is exacerbated by the conspicuous stereotyping that decorates and beautifies their social positions in their local community and their official organizations. Consumer culture has created an urgent need for intermediaries, cultural contractors, private party contractors, and others in the field of spreading consumer culture (Salama, 2009, p. 28).

In the face of this preoccupation with consumer gluttony, they are dead or mummified inside, as their family relationships and their relationships with their friends are superficial and self-interested and not committed to the requirements of their social roles, but rather heading towards disintegration and a moral and ethical void, and they are a burden on productive societies. There is no doubt that this type of emotional, moral and ethical void facilitates their being led towards deviation and crime, especially in light of the absence of any kind of moral and social commitment towards their families and societies. Perhaps women are more led towards this luxurious and superficial side that is empty inside, and it strengthens their tendencies towards crime in order to satisfy superficial whims without taking into account what results from some of them adopting methods that are socially and legally illegitimate. The concept of modern knowledge in corruption and harm:

This knowledge emerged at the end of the twentieth century, with the spread of computers and the accompanying emergence of various new issues such as the deterioration of conditions in third world countries and the lack of seriousness of governments in addressing this deterioration coupled with the lack of job opportunities, the spread of unemployment, the increase in the migration of educated and cultured workers, the decline in the level of education, the widening gap between the rich and the poor, and the increase in civil wars. All of this has created new phenomena in modern societies, including human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering, environmental pollution, the sale of human organs, network crimes, and other new crimes.

Such criminal activities did not appear until the presence of knowledge and experience of the latest technical innovations and harnessing them to serve special purposes and do not belong to one person, but rather require the presence of more than one specialty such as computers, alternative medicine, businessmen, and other professions. Therefore, they are crimes that harness modern capabilities, and involve different specialties,

criminal activities are carried out remotely, cross international borders and continents, generate huge profits, and deal with secretions International and regional events. Perhaps what concerns women in a larger picture is the low level of education, job opportunities and other basic needs that are supposed to satisfy their needs, and in return the alternative to the spread of crime and deviance.

### 3/ Corruption:

It means political, administrative and financial corruption that shows the misuse of public authority to achieve private benefits and in order to obtain gains in devious ways. Among its characteristics is that more than one person participates in it, and it is characterized by secrecy, as criminals resort to camouflaging their criminal activity, and the surrounding variables contribute to pushing for this, and unknown partners play a role in removing obstacles without each of them knowing the other, and corruption is active in times of wars, economic crises and the collapse of political systems, and there is no doubt that these circumstances and conditions are a motivating factor for committing corruption crimes and other emerging crimes, taking into account that some political leaders who cover up or participate in them claim that they are orders and directives that cannot be disclosed. (Salama, 2009, p. 68). Women have naturally entered the world of politics, although not usually in leadership positions, but without a doubt they play a pivotal role in that, and corruption and corruption may be one of the doors through which women have entered the world of crime.

### 4/ Proving scientific superiority:

New crimes are formed and the criminal can prove through them that he is superior in hacking computer systems, and therefore, the accused in such crimes, it became clear through the investigation with them that they are trying to prove their scientific superiority through the intellectual challenge while using the computer, and this motive specifically is what makes many resort to committing these acts despite the lack of intent to commit a crime. It is noted that most of them are boys and young men who are ravaging what can happen from problems and disasters (42) (Al-Rumi, 2003, p. 24). Women can be inclined to the same needs, and perhaps sometimes women's ignorance of many laws leads them into some problems with an illegal nature or they may be a victim of electronic blackmail on the one hand or a member of groups that practice this on the other hand. 5/ Seeking profit: The pursuit of profit is considered the first motive for committing a crime. In Barrier's study on reported crime cases, it became clear that they are indicators for money. According to the studies, the financial sector is one of the sectors most targeted by computer criminals. This is due to the fact that banks rely mainly on electronic financing systems. Thus, once criminals know the electronic transfer codes used in these networks, millions of dollars can be transferred in seconds without the criminal leaving any evidence against him. Sometimes, the goal of committing crimes is the desire for financial return and bargaining for illegal entry into computer systems and hacking into banking systems. The magazine Securite Inform Atigne, which specializes in information security, indicated that 43% of reported fraud cases were initiated for the purpose of embezzlement of money, 23% for the theft of information, 19% for damage crimes, and 15% for theft of the illegal use of the computer for the purpose of achieving personal benefits (Al-Rumi, 2003, p. 25). Perhaps this indicates that the new crimes committed by women may be motivated by Financially and seeks to do so in illegal ways and with technical ease without exerting physical effort.

### 6/ Love of adventure:

The love of adventure and excitement that the criminal obtains can be a motive for him to commit his crimes. These criminals are adventurous and are characterized by the quality of taking risks. To prove this, what was said by one of the hackers in the book: Computer Systems Hackers when he mentioned that hacking was the last call sent by his brain and that he would return home after a boring day at school and turn on the computer and become a member of the elite hackers of systems. He says literally that the whole thing was different as there was no sympathy from adults and where the judgment is based on your talent only. This makes adventure and excitement among the factors of committing new crimes (44) (Al-Rumi, 2003, p. 46). Perhaps women are not far from this because the pleasure and passion in it leads to addiction to using it and the difficulty of abandoning it.

#### 7/ Feeling of inferiority:

The feeling of inferiority is one of the factors that influence women's tendency to commit crimes. The feeling of inferiority, whether related to the functional, psychological or scientific aspect, may lead to the individual feeling that he is lower than others, which prompts her to try to prove herself and overcome this deficiency by showing her superiority in another field to compensate for the disability that possesses her (Al-Shawa, 2003, p. 62).

In other situations, showing megalomania may be the motive for committing these crimes. The person may feel neglected in the place where he works and may be driven, influenced by a strong desire to confirm his technical capabilities to manage the facility, to commit these crimes and even reveal himself and his personality to the public (Salama 2009, p. 46). This may be consistent with her entry into the fields of work and the desire to prove herself.

#### 8/ Revenge:

Revenge is considered one of the biggest factors that lead an individual to commit a crime, and revenge is usually committed by a person who has information about the institution, for example, and is one of its members and commits the crime for the purpose of revenge as a result of his dismissal from work or being passed over in incentives and the promotion ladder, so he commits his crime (Al-Abaita, 2004, p. 26). The same is the case for some women who try to take revenge by using technical means for other reasons that may not be related to work, such as emotional aspects, for example.

#### 9/ Political motives:

Political factors play a role that cannot be ignored in committing new crimes, as the Internet networks have been used in political problems, such as spying via the Internet and hacking government security agencies. (Bait Al-Mal, 2014, p. 67). Women play an influential role in the political and leadership aspect, and may enter the field of crime from this aspect.

10/ Media: Various media have a great impact on committing new crimes, as they teach individuals or convey to them through what is presented in their media, especially visual media, through scientific material that explains the methods and tricks that criminals use to commit their crimes and escape after committing them and the way to mislead justice. This encourages those who have mental weakness or criminal predisposition to imitate and commit various crimes. The media and satellite channels, which are sometimes widespread without accountability or supervision, stimulate and arouse the sexual instinct through the romantic stories and scandalous films that are shown, leading to crimes of sexual assault and prostitution. This is established among some as acceptable behaviors that are satisfied through illegal means that result in moral crimes such as adultery, indecent assault, and lesbianism. Accordingly, visual, print, and audio media play a role in influencing some women and pushing them to practice criminal acts through education, imitation, suspense, and excitement. Some of those in charge of commercial media have as their primary goal profit in any way and by any means without regard to its moral impact, in addition to the current paid digital platforms, some of which play a role in women's access to crime.

#### Social Networking Sites:

Social media has contributed to changing the social media map, which has been the preserve of traditional media, in a short period since its first launch using the web system in 2004. Social media represented in some of its applications such as: Facebook, blogs, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram and Snapchat (Al-Gharbi, 2016, p. 62).

These multiple applications have formed new platforms for social communication, and have enabled independent individuals to create and distribute messages directed to society. Thus, there has been strong competition for social media (media), especially in areas of public life that concern the majority of members of society and shape public opinion. It is an electronic network that allows users to create their own platforms with the possibility of linking them to other sites.

Social media has helped spread traditional and emerging crimes, and some of these platforms have become a source of crimes such as prostitution, homosexuality, atheism, political propaganda, and the recruitment of terrorists, especially women, through them.

Social media has negative effects, the most prominent of which are:

An introduction to spreading the culture of moral decadence and corruption; because these media are an open society, for all cultures (Al-Gharbi, 2016, p. 104).

And a suitable place for planning and spreading crime and extremism sometimes, as these media represent a fertile ground through which extremists meet and enhance their criminal experiences and experiences. Perhaps one of the most prominent results of this is the joining of a number of women to terrorist organizations and their recruitment electronically, enabling the enemies to reach the woman in her home and drag her to the crime scene through electronic communication sites. Women also play an important role in recruiting women. ". (Al-Gharbi, 2016, p. 120).

It is considered electronic terrorism represented by extremist and terrorist groups accessing social media networks to spread their poison and violent and extremist thought in the souls of deceived youth, due to the ease of use and its widespread spread among youth at a tremendous speed, especially since the number of social media users has reached large numbers.

The view of electronic terrorism has changed, which was limited to sabotage and electronic attacks on websites and social media pages of media and government institutions, and has come to include more dangerous aspects, which became clear in the daily use of social media networks by terrorist groups to plan their operations around the world. The role of these organizations is to recruit youth by planting extremist thought and then recruiting them, and young people usually fall victim to this (Sabti, 2013, p. 59).

On the other hand, it is a suitable entry point for enemies, whether at home or abroad, to track youth and their various activities, especially Arab and African women whose social environment is known for relative extremism, but with the entry of social media sites, it has become easy to reach some of them and exploit them in various crimes such as fraud, theft, drug trafficking, and their involvement in illicit relationships.

The talk about the social variables leading to women committing crimes varies greatly and ranges in their levels of danger and harm. What was mentioned is an explanation of some of these factors, not all of them. Women were affected in one way or another by these emerging social factors, which undoubtedly played a role in some of them turning to crime.

## **STUDY RESULTS**

Through what was presented and analyzed, the study reached a number of results, which are:

- The study showed that there are emerging crimes in which digital and technical means play the largest role.
- The pattern and form of the crime has changed according to contemporary variables and its reliance on technical and computer-based perpetrators.
- The study showed the difficulty of discovering crimes of a technical nature as well as prosecuting their perpetrators, and they have become transcontinental crimes, which has increased their rates.
- The overlap and diversity of social variables, making it difficult to separate them because they include more than one social, psychological, cultural, political, and other aspect.
- The nature of social variables that cause crime among women is consistent with the contemporary social changes that societies are experiencing, which have contributed to changing the type and pattern of crime among women.
- Modern media and social networking sites are the fastest, most widespread and most popular as emerging factors that may lead to women's crimes.

- The relative lack of awareness among women regarding some legal legislation is considered an entry point for women's delinquency and entry into the field of crime.
- Exploiting women's biological status and their peacefulness in many cases has provided them with qualitative protection and, in return, encouraged their readiness to commit crime and their exploitation by other parties to carry out the crime.
- The study showed that economic variables and the rise in the standard of living have an impact on many women's issues and encouraged their entry into the field of e-commerce through illegal means.
- Women resorting to electronic employment results in their exploitation, fraud or blackmail, and then they may turn from a victim into a criminal.

## **DISCUSSION**

The first objective of the study is to identify the types of emerging crimes, which are: crimes of a political nature, such as terrorism, air and sea piracy, as well as crimes of an economic nature, such as smuggling migrants illegally and laundering dirty money. There are also crimes of a moral nature, such as underage marriage, which is consistent with what was indicated by the study (Al-Samhari, 2004) about the young age of female inmates and their early marriage being the reason for their committing the crime and then placing them in reformatories, as well as human organ trafficking, human trafficking, sexual abuse of women, the crime of surrogacy, and crimes of a technical nature, including information crimes, destruction of electronic sites, defamation, blackmail, and others.

These crimes are linked to modern social changes, which in turn have produced specific crimes of a digital and electronic nature, and women are not far from these crimes, as they may be among their perpetrators. Women's entry into the world of emerging crime in the fields of electronic commerce through illegal means or crimes of a moral nature has become clear, and this is what the study of (Al-Rabdi) indicated, as the majority of women's crimes are moral, such as adultery, entering pornographic and suspicious sites, blackmailing by publishing photos via social media, etc. The above-mentioned indicates women's association with crimes of a modern technical and electronic nature.

The second objective of the study is to identify emerging social variables and their relationship to women committing crimes.

Perhaps the most prominent of these is globalization and its most prominent social problems are the invasion of people's privacy and terrorism, which affects the balance of the family and women in particular. Because globalization eliminates geographical political borders, which has led women to commit electronic crimes, it has been noted that social ties with their families are weak, and this is what the results of some relevant studies have indicated, which has weakened the aspect of family societal values and pushed them towards the path of crime. This is what the study (Al-Sirat, 2013) confirms, as it was found that the weakness of values and the loss of parents who provide children with sound values and provide a family atmosphere and stability necessarily have a negative effect, which may lead women to crime. The process of social change after reaching the end of its stage, the society is affected by a state of economic and social prosperity and well-being. Women can move from necessities to luxuries, and from them the phenomenon of conspicuous consumption may worsen, which results in embarking on devious means to collect money to satisfy this unhealthy consumer aspect. Accordingly, women may tend to illicit earnings to keep up with this, and bad company and imitation may be an entry point for this, as indicated by (Al-Rabdi, 2013) in his study, and it agrees with the results of this study. Women also tend to take revenge for personal motives, mostly through technical means or what is called electronic blackmail, and it is perhaps the most common crime among women, such as photographing, publishing, and the like, via social media. Among the most emerging factors in the field of crime are the media, which provides films, plays, and others that can help in committing crimes, especially for those who have mental weakness or a criminal predisposition to imitate criminals, and what satellite channels broadcast in light of the lack of moral discipline, which leads many to deviance and moral crimes. Perhaps the rates of women in this aspect are almost higher than men due to the specificity of the crime itself, which may be the woman in the main motive for the crime, such as adultery, prostitution, and others.

In addition, social media platforms have contributed to a high percentage in women's entry into crime, as they have become an entry point for spreading the culture of moral decadence, as well as a suitable place for planning and spreading crime. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the joining of a number of women to terrorist organizations and their recruitment electronically. All of the above and others are considered emerging factors that have contributed to women's entry into the field of crime.

### **Study Recommendations**

- The need for security and police agencies to keep pace with emerging crimes and know how to deal with them and control them.
- Establishing high-tech electronic surveillance so that all suspicious movements are monitored, tracked technically, and reduced.
- Conducting security awareness training programs for women to prevent them from committing crimes and raising their awareness.
- Spreading security awareness on social media sites, which are the most influential and widespread in the current era.
- Activating the educational aspect, self-development, and self-control at the family and community levels.
- Media coverage of new issues that have emerged in line with the developments of the era and how to address the negatives resulting from that and provide awareness doses that prevent crime.
- Conducting new security, community, and preventive measures that protect women from committing crimes.
- Conducting more in-depth studies in the field of emerging crimes.

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